

Historical Places in Pakistan

Minar-e-Pakistan

Minar-e-Pakistan (or *Yadgaar-e-Pakistan*) is a tall minaret in Iqbal Park Lahore, built in honor of the Lahore Resolution.

- It reflects a blend of Mughal and modern architecture, and is constructed on the site where on March 23, 1940, Lahore Resolution (*Qarardad-e-Lahore*) demanding the creation of Pakistan. It was seven years before the formation of Pakistan.
- The large public space around the monument is commonly used for political and public meetings, whereas Iqbal Park area is ever so popular among kite-flyers.
- The tower rises about 60 meters on the base, thus the total height of minaret is about 62 meters above the ground.
- The unfolding petals of the flower-like base are 9 meters high. The diameter of the tower is about 97.5 meters (320 feet).



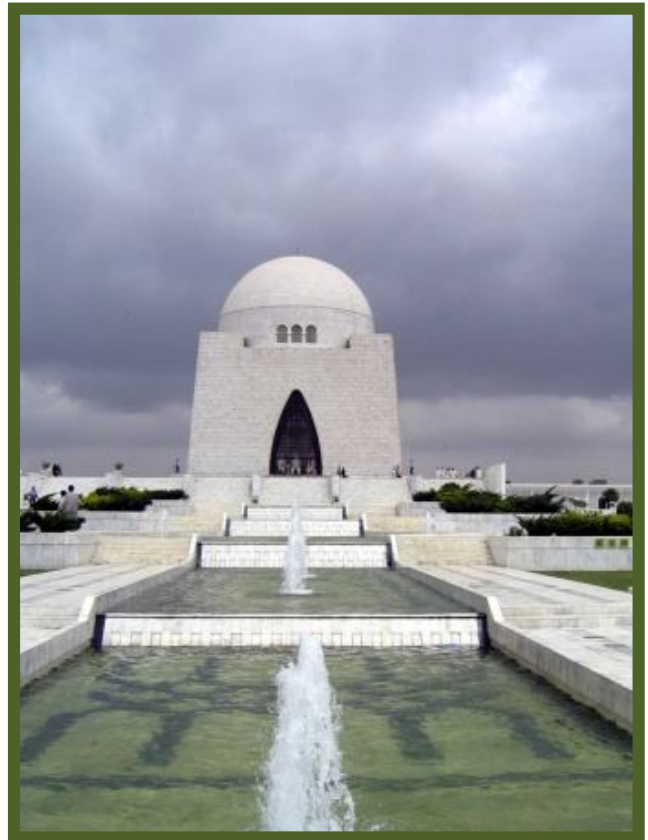
Badshahi Mosque



- The **Badshahi Mosque** (Urdu: بادشاہی مسجد), or the 'Emperor's Mosque', was built in 1673 by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in Lahore. It is one of the city's best known landmarks, and a major tourist attraction and characterizes the beauty and greatness of the Mughal era.
- Capable of accommodating over 55,000 worshipers.
- It is the second largest mosque in Pakistan, after the Faisal Mosque in Islamabad.
- The architecture and design of the Badshahi Masjid is closely related to the Jama Masjid in Delhi, India, which was built in 1648 by Aurangzeb's father and predecessor, Emperor Shah Jahan.
- The Imam-e-Kaaba (Sheikh Abdur-Rahman Al-Sudais of Saudi Arabia) has also led prayers in this mosque in 2007.

Mizar-e-Quaid

- The Quaid-e-Azam's Mausoleum is a prominent and impressive landmark of Karachi.
- Nearby are the graves of the "Quaid-e-Millat".
- Liaqat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan and the Quaid's sister, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah.

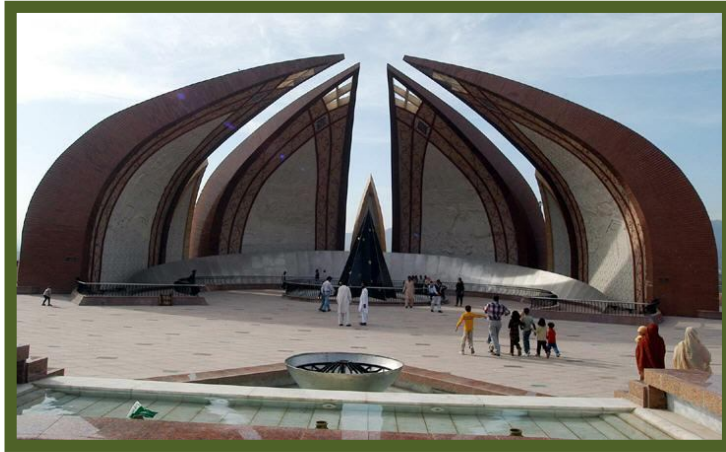


Faisal Mosque



- The **Shah Faisal Masjid** in Islamabad, Pakistan, is among one of the largest mosques in the world. It is renowned for both its size and its architecture covering an area of 5,000 square meters with a capacity of 300,000 worshippers.
- Turkish architect Vedat Dalokay's designed it.
- Construction of the mosque began in 1976 by National Construction of Pakistan, led by Azim Borujerdi, and was funded by the government of Saudi Arabia, at a cost of over 130 million Saudi riyals (approximately \$120 million USD today).
- It is located at the end of Shaharah-e-Islamabad, putting it at one end of the city and in front of a magnificent backdrop provided by the Margalla Hills.
- It is a focal point of Islamabad, and famous and recognized icon of the city.

Pakistan Monument



- The **National Monument** in Islamabad, Pakistan is a national monument representing the four provinces

and three territories of Pakistan.

- Designed by Arif Masood the blooming flower shape of the monument represents Pakistan's progress as a rapidly developing country.
- The four main petals of the monument represent the four provinces (Balochistan, North West Frontier Province, Punjab, and Sindh), while the three smaller petals represent the three territories (Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas).

The Historical Khyber Pass

- The **Khyber Pass**, (Urdu: درہ خیبر) is the mountain pass that links Pakistan and Afghanistan at an altitude of



1,070 m or 3,510 feet

- Throughout history it has been an important trade route between Central Asia and South Asia and a strategic military location.
- The summit of the Khyber Pass is 5 kilometers (3.1 mi) inside Pakistan at Landi Kotal and it cuts through the northeastern part of the White Mountains or Koh-e-Safaid - extension of the Hindu Kush range.



- For centuries, it has been a trade route between south and north Asia.
- Every stone in the Khyber has been soaked in blood." Rudyard Kipling called it "a sword cut through the mountains."